

Cultural Im portance of Freshwater
M ussels to Native Am erican Tribes:
a field study of caged m ussels

Mussels Toxicity Testing Workshop

August 23 – 24, 2005

Tribal Environmental Management Services
Meredith Garvin, Director

The 10 Tribes of the Tar Creek Superfund Site

- Eight tribes join together in 2000 to conduct a freshwater mussel recognizance in Spring River in northeastern Oklahoma for NRDA purposes.
- Environmental Departments of each tribe and University of Tulsa Tribal Environmental Management Services design plan.
- Tribal elders were interviewed to determine historical gathering and use.
- Tribal Jurisdictional waters were surveyed for live mussels and shells.





Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma









Wyandotte Nation of Oklahoma

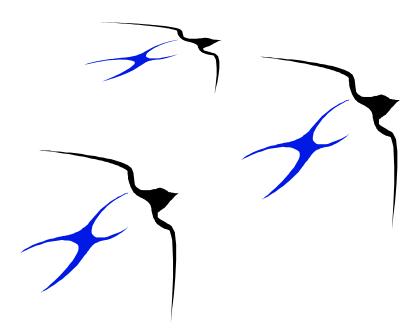


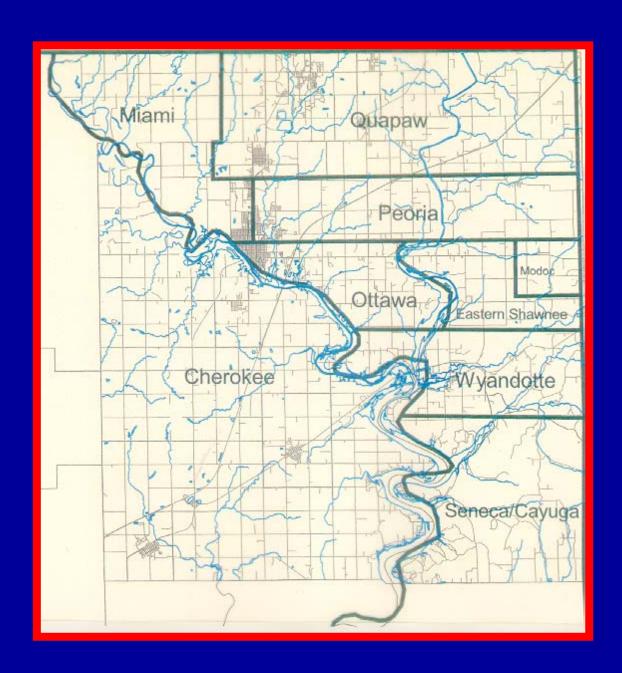


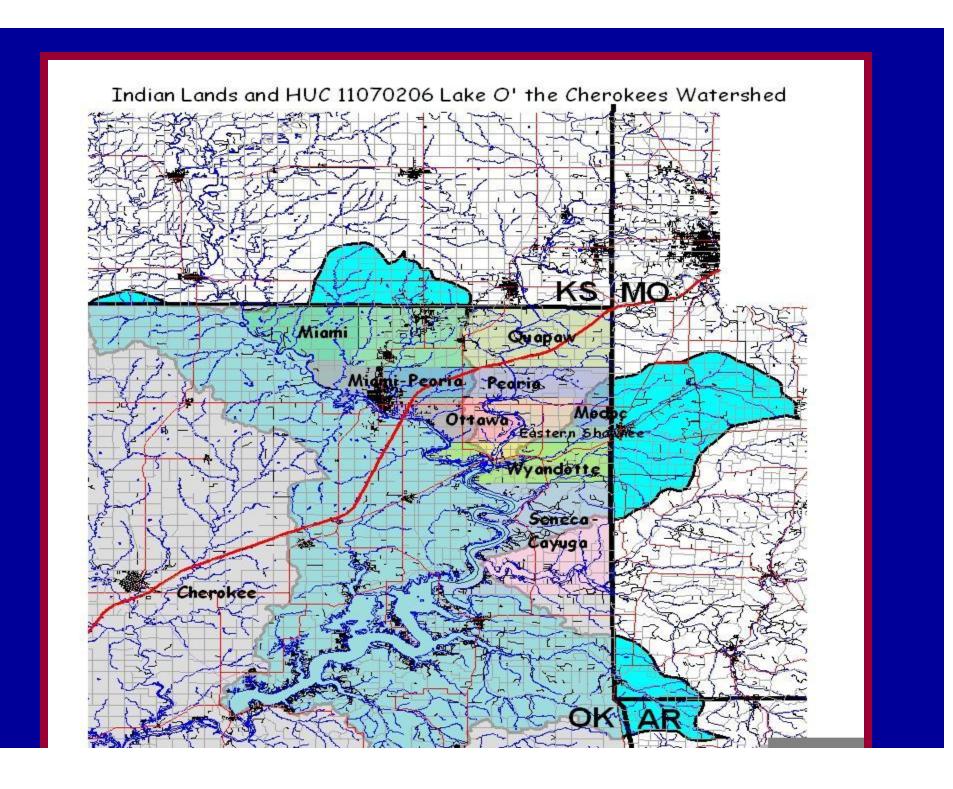
Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma

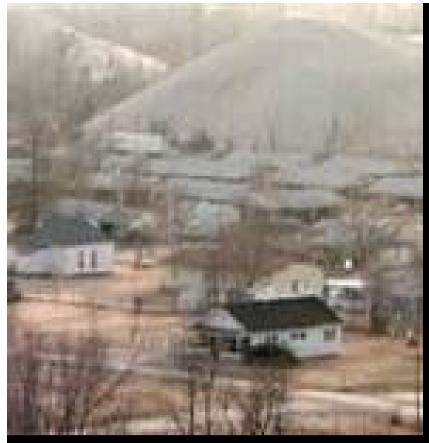
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of OK

Shawnee Tribe

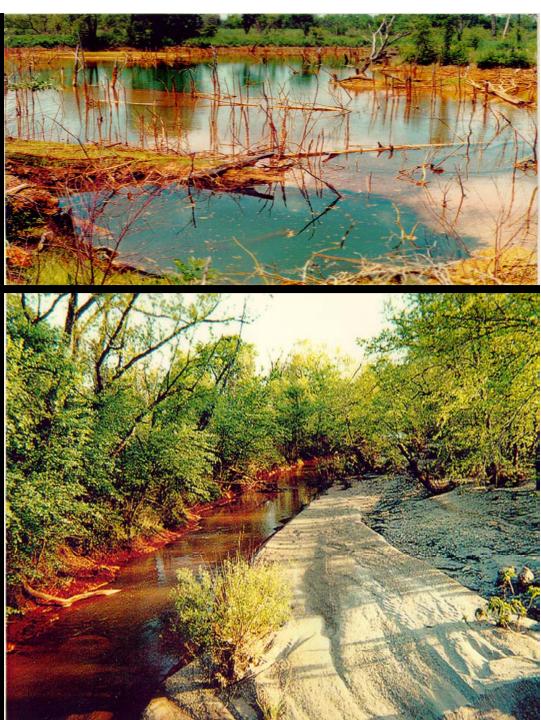












Tribal Concerns

Chat





"Forty million tons of chat are sitting on restricted Indian owned property" Charles Head, BIA



Study Area



Ten tribes live downstream of 1,600 sq miles of Superfund watershed in the Tri-State Mining District. That includes 600 stream miles all the way to Lake Hudson in Oklahoma.

Tribal Concerns

Sediments

Research conducted by USGS in cooperation With Quapaw Tribe and additional research in cooperation with Seneca/Cayuga Tribe has shown heavy metals in sediments in the upper reaches of Grand Lake.

A recent FERC study has shown sediment contamination as far south as Lake Hudson in OK. Contributors: GRDA, USFWS, OWRB

Tribal Culture



- Archeological evidence dating back 10,000 years tells us mussels were an important subsistence source for food, utensils, ornaments and crafts.
- Villages were located along rivers, not by the presence of big game, but by the abundance of mussels in the water.
- Mussel shells are still seen today in ornaments and jewelry of tribes.







Historic Survey



- 19 Species of freshwater mussels were found in Spring River from Kansas State Line to Grand Lake, documented by relic shells.
- Large shell midden located along Neosho River below Miami, OK
- Tribal elders remember eating and using freshwater mussels.

Caged Mussel Study

- Placed 5 cages of mussels along Spring River from State Line to Grand Lake
 - Each cage contained 10 mussels (White heelsplitter – Lasmigona complanata from an uncontaminated source which acted as control
 - Each mussel measured/weighed when placed in cage
 - Stainless steel cage used with 1 inch mesh.
 Bottom of cage ½ in mesh.
 - 12 foot steel fence post used to secure cage to river bottom.



Mussel Study

- At three month intervals, mussels were taken and sent for heavy metal analysis at a certified lab.
- Only mussel flesh was analyzed for heavy metals.
- While mussels are rare in Spring River, its tributaries contain a variety of mussels.

Control Population

- Control population of caged White heelsplitters was maintained and sampled during same sampling event at three month intervals.
- All caged control mussels lived during the study.
- Control population from area outside of Spring River watershed. Abundance of mussels present in waters.

Caged Mussels

- We were able to get samples from the caged mussels over a 9 month period.
- At the end of the 9 months in Spring River, all the remaining mussels were dead.
- 50 mussels were placed in cages in SR
- 30 were taken for analysis over 9 months
- 20 died



Study continues



 The tribes are waiting for the results of this study.



Additional tribes have joined in this effort and hope to expand this study.

 The tribes are planning to work in cooperation with other agencies and researchers.



